(b) what is the reaction of Government thereto and what is the position of assessment of liabilities and recovery of dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI EDU-ARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Finance Ministry's liberal duty exemption to M/s Glaxo" appeared in the 'Orissa Times' dated 14-12-1992. There is a reference in the news item to the assessment of liabilities against M/s Glaxo. This matter is at present being heard by the Delhi High Court and ae such is sub-judice.

आई० डी० पी० एल० द्वारा पूंजीगत निधि का वापस लिया जाना

1983. **श्री अजीत जोगी :**
श्री छोटू भाई पटेल :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में वर्षवार वापस ली गई पूंजीगत निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान कुल कितना पूंजीगत खर्चा किया गया और यदि कोई अतिरिक्त धनराशि निकाली गई तो वह कितनी है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एडुआर्डो फलेरियो) : (क) और (ख) इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि0 के पक्ष में सरकार द्वारा दी गई योजना धनराशियों और पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष (28 फरवरी, 1993 तक) में आई डी पी एल द्वारा पूंजीगत कार्यों पर किये गए वास्तविक व्यय के ब्यौरे नीचे दिए जाते हैं :—

(रुपए करोड़ में)

वर्ष	सरकार द्वारा दी गई राशि	पूंजीगत कार्यों पर वास्तविक व्यय	ली गई अधिक राशि यदि कोई हो
1989–90	8.00	3.52	4.48
1990–91	0.09	1.57	कुछ नहीं
1991–92	2.36	2.36	कुछ नहीं
1992–93 (28–2–93 तक)	2.35	2.35	कुछ नहीं

Ratio parameters in 1986 Drug Policy

1984. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:
SHRIMATI SATYA BAHIN:

Will the PRIME: MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the thrust of ratio parameters in 1986 Drug Policy;

(b) what they aim at and in what manner these would help basic production of drugs in the country;

(c) whether any concrete success is achieved due to ratio parameters after the 1986 policv was announced:

(d) if so, what are the details thereof, year-wise; and

(e) whether it is a fact that since import of intermediates and penultimates has been ignored in the ratio parameters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI EDU-ARDO FALEIRO): (a), (b) and (c) There are two ratio parameters laid

down in the Drug Policy 1986 which are required to be complied by all units in the organised sector which propose to manufacture formulations. The first one seeks to encourage indigenous bulk drug production by fixing a ratio between the levels of bulk drug and formulation production of a unit in terms of its total turnover. The second parameter discourages the dependence on imported 'bulk drugs by requiring that the value of the imported bulk drugs consumed should not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the indigenous bulk drugs consumed. For ensuring that production is taken up from the basic stage, the stage of manufacture is prescribed as a condition in all Industrial approvals. After the New Industrial Policy was announced in 1991, the drug sector has been placed under compulsory licensing to meet these requirements of the Drug Policy.

(c) and (d) Since 1987 both production and exports have increased and this sector has become a net exporter since 1989-90, indicating the increased indigenous production of bulk drug and intermediates.

Recommendations of the PAC on Custom doty concessions to drug industry

1985. SHRI H. HANUMAN-THAPPA:

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:

SHRIMATI SATYA BAHIN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be ple-aeed to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1617 given in Rajya Sabha on the 3rd December, 1992 and state:

(a) what are the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee on close monitoring of customs duty cow-cessions, their effect and impact and when these recommendations were made to Government;

(b) what is the impact of duty concessions given to the drug industry and what is the percentage of total availability of drugs;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to set up a monitoring cell headed by professional experts to analyse cost benefit analysis;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) what steps have been taken to implement the recommendation of Public Accounts Committee; and

(f) what is the result of monitoring of non-scheduled Drug prices and what was the price of major formulations based on each drug before duty reduction and present price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL; AND FERTILISERS (SHRI EDU-ARDO FALEIRO). (a) and (e) The information is being collected ant will be laid on the Table of the. House.

(b), (c), (d) and (f) Rationalisation of custom duty on drug/raw materials intermediates required for the manufacture of bulk drugs is an ongoing exercise and is examined with the help of technical expertise available in the Ministry. No separate cell has been set up to monitor the cost benefit analysis. The purpose of giving custom duty concessions on intermediates and bulk drugs is to encourage the manufacture of bulk drugs arid formulations from more basic stages and also to ensure availability of medicines in abundant quantity at reasonable prices to the consumers. The various concessions in custom duty announced by the Ministry of Finance are notified in the Official Gazette f;om time to time which is available in the Parliament House Library. The number of drug companies in the Organised Sector is about 250 and in the small scale sector about 8000. The number of non-scheduled drugs is very large and formulations based thereon are sold in large variety of pack size and the number would run into several thousands. The exercise of working out the impact of duty concessions, the percentage of total availability of drugs, prices of formulations before duty reduction and present prices is